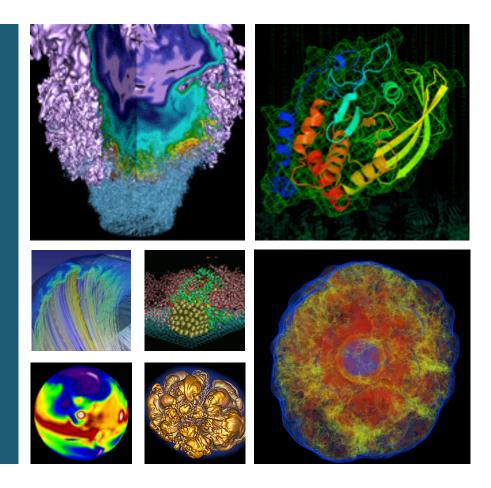
Advanced Git and Gitlab





Tony Wildish Dan Udwary

May 30, 2017





Advanced Gitlab



- Prerequisites
- Branching and Tagging
- Building multiple containers
- Pushing images to multiple repositories
- Using metadata in containers
- Deploying runners on NERSC hosts
- Best practices & recommendations
- => Get the code for this tutorial:
 - Fork the tutorial repository, then clone your fork to your laptop
 - https://gitlab.com/TonyWildish/gitlab-advanced/





Prerequisites



Familiarity with git, docker, gitlab

- Git, version 2.11 or higher
- Docker, version 1.12.3 or higher
- An account on gitlab.com

Earlier tutorials:

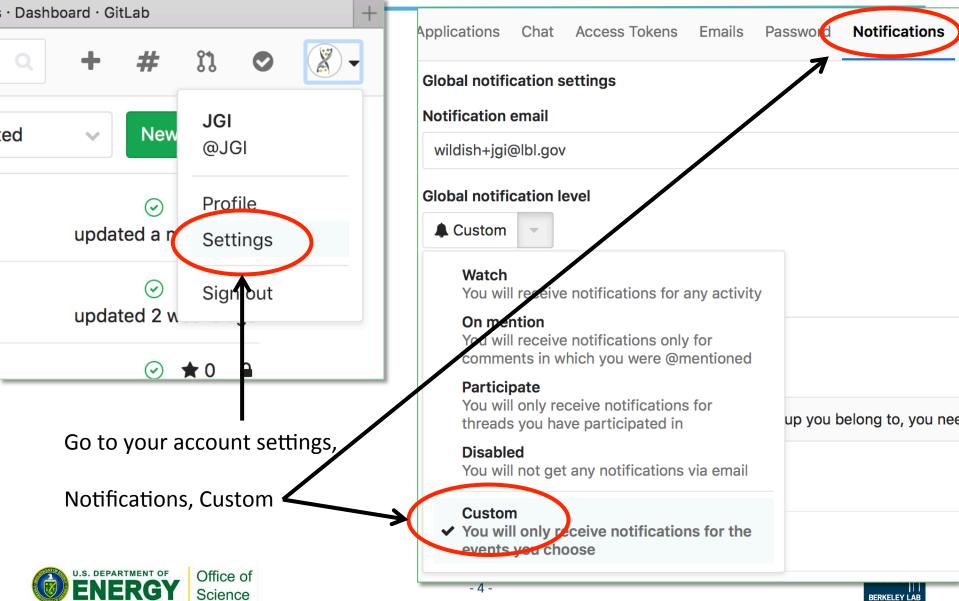
- https://www.nersc.gov/assets/Uploads/Git+Docker-Tutorial-Dec01-2016.pdf
 - Do exercises 4 and 5
- https://www.nersc.gov/assets/Uploads/2017-02-06-Gitlab-CI.pdf
 - Do the first exercise





Bonus gitlab tip: Notification emails

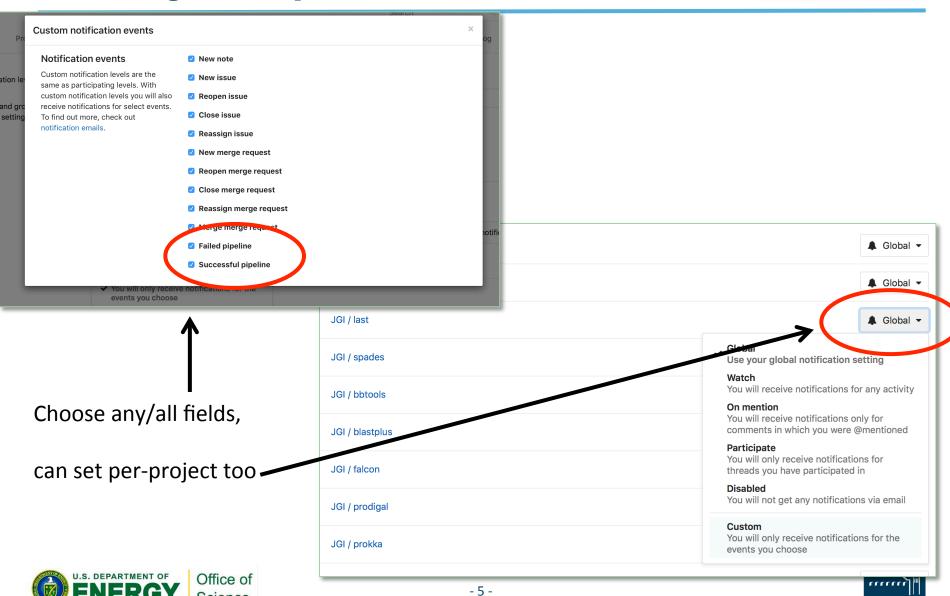




Bonus gitlab tip: Notification emails



BERKELEY LAB



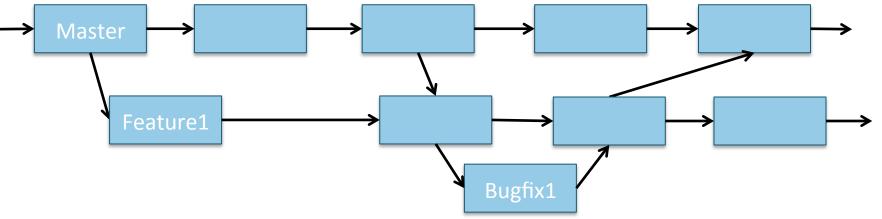
Branching and tagging



Branches

- Allow parallel development in a single repository
- Create branches as needed, delete when obsolete
- Can merge branches if you like, or keep forever
 - Bugfix branches: merge, delete the branch
 - Feature branches: keep forever.
 - Can merge back & forth to control divergence

"Pro Git", by Scott Chacon, Chapter 3





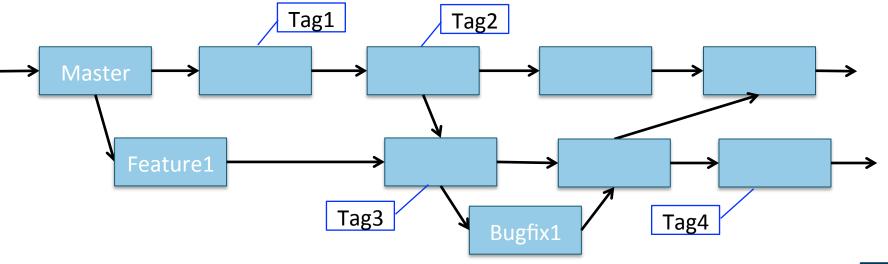


Branching and tagging



Tags

- Static label, identifies a particular commit
- Easily recover particular version at any time in future
- Once pushed, tags shouldn't be deleted or moved!







Branching and tagging



Tags and branches in gitlab

- Can be used to identify build products, label images etc
 - If there's a tag, use that
 - If not, use the branch name
 - 'master' branch -> 'latest' docker version (by convention)
- Let's do exercise 01!





Working with forked repositories



How do you keep a forked repository up to date?

Add the original source as another 'remote' repository

```
> git clone git@bitbucket.org:TWildish/jgi-lapinpy.git Cloning into 'jgi-lapinpy'...
[...]
```

- > cd jgi-lapinpy/
- > git remote add upstream git@bitbucket.org:berkeleylab/jgi-lapinpy.git
- > git remote -v show

```
origin git@bitbucket.org:TWildish/jgi-lapinpy.git (fetch) origin git@bitbucket.org:TWildish/jgi-lapinpy.git (push) upstream git@bitbucket.org:berkeleylab/jgi-lapinpy.git (fetch) upstream git@bitbucket.org:berkeleylab/jgi-lapinpy.git (push)
```

"Pro Git", by Scott Chacon, Section 2.5

> git pull upstream master

From bitbucket.org:berkeleylab/jgi-lapinpy
* branch master -> FETCH_HEAD
Updating a3f5e1e..03943c8
Fast-forward





Working with forked repositories



How do you keep a forked repo up to date?

Add the original source as another 'remote' repository

```
> git clone git@bitbucket.org:TWildish/jgi-lapinpy.git Cloning into 'jgi-lapinpy'...
[...]
```

- > cd jgi-lapinpy/
- > git remote add upstream git@bitbucket.org:berkeleylab/jgi-lapinpy.git
- > git remote -v show

```
origin git@bitbucket.org:TWildish/jgi-lapinpy.git (fetch) origin git@bitbucket.org:TWildish/jgi-lapinpy.git (push) upstream git@bitbucket.org:berkeleylab/jgi-lapinpy.git (fetch) upstream git@bitbucket.org:berkeleylab/jgi-lapinpy.git (push)
```

"Pro Git", by Scott Chacon, Section 2.5

> git pull upstream master

From bitbucket.org:berkeleylab/jgi-lapinpy

* branch master -> FETCH_HEAD

Updating a3f5e1e..03943c8

Fast-forward





Building multiple containers



Suppose you have a particular package with:

- A few core dependencies, very small total
- Several optional extras that add hundreds of MB

How do you build an optimal container?

- Include everything -> baggage that not all users need
- Leave stuff out -> don't satisfy all users

Solution:

Build two containers (or more) in the same repository





Building multiple containers



- Gitlab supports building Docker images with names other than the repository name
 - Default Docker name structure
 - \$REGISTRY_USER/\$APPLICATION:\$RELEASE_TAG
 - Extended syntax:
 - \$REGISTRY_USER/\$APPLICATION/real-name:\$RELEASE_TAG
 - Use extended syntax repeatedly in .gitlab-ci.yml, with different 'real-name's
 - "myapp-lite" & "myapp", or "myapp" & "myapp-full"
 - See exercise 02!





Pushing images to multiple repositories



```
variables:
     STRATEGY: clone
           registry.gitlab.com
  SHIFTER: registry.services.nersc.gov:8443
  REGISTRY USER: TonyWildish
  APPLICATI gitlab-advanced
  RELEASE_TAG:
                     GITLAB and SHIFTER
  DOCKER_DRIVER:
                      variables point to
                    different registry hosts
```

stages:

– build





Pushing images to multiple repositories



```
script:
 # Log into the gitlab docker registry. Work out what the name

    docker login -u gitlab-ci-token -p

                                                   TOKEN $GITLAB
  - if [ "$RELEASE_TAG" == "master" ];
                                                       LEASE_TAG=
                                          Build and push
 export DOCKER_IMAGE=`echo $REGISTRY
                                                       TION: $RELE
                                            to GITLAB
  - echo "Build/deploy $DOCKER_IMAGE"
 # Build it and push it to gitlab
 - docker build -t $GITLAB/$DOCKER_IMAGE
                                                 Re-tag, push to
  docker push $GITLAB/$DOCKER_IMAGE
                                                    SHIFTER
  – echo "Pushed $GITLAB/$DOCKER_IMAGE"
 # Re-tag the same image and push it to NERSC
 - docker tag $GITLAB/$DOCKER_IMAGE $SHIFTER/$DOCKER IMAGE

    docker push $SHIFTER/$DOCKER_IMAGE

  - echo "Pushed $SHIFTER/$DOCKER_IMAGE"
```





Pushing images to multiple repositories



Caveat: Security!

- Gitlab hands you a login-token for every build
- For shifter, once you're inside the firewall, there's no authentication needed, so no token
- Anywhere else, you probably need a token or password, but where do you store it?
 - Can't be in the repository, is too visible
 - Has to be in the runner runtime environment somehow
 - Can do this in SPIN, though not very securely at the moment
 - Can do it on your laptops
 - Want to do it elsewhere? come for a chat
- Exercise 03, in your own time ☺





Using metadata in containers



Pass information from the build environment

To the image, or to the user at runtime

Tell the user anything they might want to know:

- What runtime environment the software needs
- What level of testing, certification has been performed
- Pointers to documentation, source code, maintainers...
- Runtime details:
 - where the container looks for input
 - where it expects to be able to put output...

http://docs.master.dockerproject.org/v1.5/userguide/labels-custom-metadata/ https://speakerdeck.com/garethr/shipping-manifests-bill-of-lading-and-docker-metadata-and-container





Using metadata in containers



Development environment

docker build ... --build-args XYZ=123

Build context (docker daemon) (ARG XYZ=\$XYZ)

How metadata goes from the build environment to the image, and to the running container

Docker image

See **Dockerfile.metadata** in the repo

(LABEL XYZ=\$XYZ)

docker inspect ... | grep XYZ

Runtime environment (container) (ENV XYZ=\$XYZ)

docker run... echo \$XYZ





Using metadata in containers



How can we use metadata?

- E.g. defining a proper ontology
- Automating pipelines, testing, discovery...

Working group(?) to investigate this

- Probably later in the year after the migration
- Volunteers/suggestions gratefully accepted!
- Exercise 04!





Deploying runners on NERSC hosts



A runner at NERSC with write-access to \$HOME etc?



- You can do this, but there are serious risks involved!
 - Don't share the runner registration token with anyone
 - ~= giving them your NERSC password
 - Don't give other users master-level access to your repository
 - Consider alternatives:
 - Use a Docker image, with your custom build environment, on SPIN
 - Use a VM somewhere
 - Talk to a consultant before attempting this!
 - Some of these risks are gitlab-specific
 - Some are inherent in running any internet-enabled services





Deploying runners on NERSC hosts



Basic recipe

- Download the binary for a gitlab runner
- Register it, give it a host-specific config file
- Give it specific tags when registering, to identify it
- Use those tags in your .gitlab-ci.yml file
- Your pipeline can roam over the entire filesystem if you want, but it's up to you then to ensure the directories you use are clean
- See exercise 05 for details we won't do this today!





Other gitlab features



API, programmable interface to Gitlab

- https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/api/
 - See JGI/gitlab-cli-tools repo for some basic tools, contributions welcome!

Build hooks

- Trigger actions on external services other than gitlab
 - Similar capabilities on github, bitbucket
- Trigger actions in gitlab from external service
 - E.g. nightly build, regardless of commits

Mirroring repositories

- Master repository in bitbucket/github?
- Can mirror to gitlab, automatically, transparently
- Issue-tracking, wiki...
 - Other goodies come for free with gitlab, as with other hosting services





Best practices, recommendations



• Git:

- Use the fork/pull-request model instead of granting people direct-commit access to your repository
- Use branches to experiment, try out bugfixes etc
 - Merge long-lived branches frequently to control divergence
- Use tags to identify stable versions, releases etc
- Don't delete or move tags once they're pushed to the master repository





Best practices, recommendations



Gitlab:

- Build multiple Docker images if you have different usecases to serve from the same code-base
- Pushing to multiple registries lets users access your images from many places, easily
- Use metadata in your containers!
 - Help us establish standards for JGI container metadata
- Control access to your repositories
 - Don't give out the runner-registration token
 - Avoid giving others admin/developer-access to the project
 - Think twice before deploying runners on NERSC resources





Finally...



You're all experts now, so update your resumes!

- "experience building and optimizing Docker images for bioinformatic software"
- "experience configuring and using continuous-integration platforms, such as gitlab, to automate building and deploying software"
- "in-depth understanding of best-practices for software management, such as version control with git and use of metadata to describe Docker images"
- "understanding of git workflow models for teams, including the use of branches, tags, and developer access-control"







National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center



